and the remaining counties of the IXth District, and the district thus formed is to be known as the VIIth, and A. M. Swope, Collector of the present VIIth, is designated as Collector of the new district. His headquarters will probably be at Covington.

THE EFFECT IN OHIO. The HIId and VIth districts of Ohio are consolidated under the name of the Vith District, and George P. Dunham, the Collector of the present VIth District, is designated as Collector of the new district. His headquarters will probably be at Dayton. The Vilta and Xith Districts are consolidated, to be known as the XIth District, with Chillicothe. The IXth and Xth districts are con-

The 11d and 111d districts of Illinois are consoli-

Indianapolis.

The Hd and HId districts of Illinois are consolidated, to be known as the Hd District, with Lucien B. Crooker, Collector of the present Hd, as Collector. His beadquarters will probably be at Anrora. The VII th and VIII th districts are consolidated under he name of the VIII th, with John W. Hill, Collector of the present VIII, as Collector.

Michigan is to be divided by the line running north and south which now marks the boundaries of the United States judicial districts. All east of the linies is to be known as the 1st District, and James H. Stone, Collector of the present 1st District, is designated as Collector.

He will probably have his headquarters at Detroit. All west of the line is to be known as the IVth District, with Charles W. Watkins, Collector of the present IVth District, as Collector, He will probably be located at Grand Rapids. A similar division is made of the State of Wisconsin, All east of the dividing line is to be known as the 1st District, with Irving M. Bean, Collector of the present Ist District, as Collector. His headquarters will probably be at Milwankee. All west of the dividing line will be known as the Id District, with Leonard Lottringe, Collector of the present VIth District, as Collector.

HOW IOWA IS DIVIDED.

HOW IOWA IS DIVIDED. In Iowa the counties of Cedar, Clinton, Jackson Jones, Linn, Muscatine, Scott, Louisa, Washington, Johnson, Keokuk, Iowa, Benton, Mahaska, Paweshiek, Tama, Marion, Jasper, Warren. Polk, Madison, Dallas, Adair, Guthrie, Cass, Andubon, Potawattamie, Shelby and Harrison are consolidated isto one district to be known as the Hd, with John W. Green, Collector of the present Hd District, as Collector. All that portion of the State south of

Collector. All that pertion of the State south of the counties named is consolidated into one district to be known as the IVth District, with J. W. Burdette as Collector. This is a new appointment. All that portion of the State north of the counties named is constituted one district to be known as the Hid, with James E. Simpson, Collector of the present Hid District, as Collector.

In Missouri the 1st and 1id districts are consolidated under the name of 1st District, with Isaac H. Surgeon, Collector of the present 1st District, as Collector. He will probably make his neadquarters at St. Louis. The Vth and Vlth districts are consolidated under the name of the VIII District, with Philip Doppler, Collector of the present VIII District, with Pritip Doppler, Collector of the present VIII District, as Collector.

Philip Doppler, Collector of the present Vita District, as Collector.

In Minnesota the 1st and Hd districts are consolidated under the name of the I'd District, with William Bickel, Coll ctor of the oresent Hd District as Cellector. He will probably be located at St. Paul.

In Viest Virginia the 1st and Hd districts are consolidated under the name of the 1st District, with Issue Duval, Collector of the present 1st District, as

Issae Daval, collector of the present is District, as Collector.

In Maryland the present IVth District, together with the District of Columbia, is consolidated with the present IIId District, the new district to be known as IIId District with John H. Sellman, Collector of the present IIId District, as Collector. He will have his headquarters at Baltimore.

In Massachusetts the IIId and vin districts are consolidated under the name of the IIId, with Charles W. Siack, Collector of the present IIId District, as Collector. His office will be at Boston.

THE ARRANGEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

In Virginia a new district is made up to be known as the Ild District, to include the counties of Stafford, King George, Westminster, Northumberland, Richmond, Essex, Lancaster, King and Queen, Spottsylvania, Caroline, King William, Middlesex. Gloucesier, Matthews, York, Isle of Wight, Norfolk, Nansemond, Princess Anne, Warwick, Elizabeth City, Chesterfield, Amelia, Nottoway, Powhatan, Henrico, Kent, Southampton, Greenville, Sussex, Surrey. Prince George, Dinwiddle, Brunswick, Lanceuberg, Charlotte, Appomattox, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Buckingham, Flavania, Louisa, Hanover and Goochland, and the cities of Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Manchesier, Charles, James, Williamsburg and Petersburg, with James D. Bradly, Collector of the present Ild District, as Collector. The counties of Lee, Wise, Scott, Buchanan, Russell, Washington, Dickinsou, Tazewell, Smythe, Grayson. Northumberland, Richmond, Essey, Lancaster, King lector of the present IId District, as Collector. The counties of Lee. Wise. Scott. Buchanan, Russell, Washington, Dickinson, Tazewell.Smythe, Grayson, Carroll, Wythe, Poland, Giles Pelaski. Montgemery, Carroll, Wythe, Poland, Giles Pelaski. Montgemery, Craig. Roanoke. Franklin, Floyd. Patrick Henry, Pittsylyania, Halifax and Mecklenburg and the city of Danville are constituted a district to be known as the IVth, with John B. Raulston, Collector of the present IVth District, as Collector. The counties of Allegheny, Bath, Highland, Rockbridge, Angusta, Rockburgham, Sheunadoab, Page. Madison, Green, Botetourt, Bedford, Campbell, Amberst, Nelson, Albemarle, Orange, Culpeper, Rappahaunock, Fanquiter, Prince William, Fairfax, Alexandria, Loudon, Clarke, Frederick and Warren, and the cities of Stantou. Lynchburg, Alexandria, and Winchester are constituted one district to be known as the Vith District, with William E. Craig, Collector. This is a new appointment. This is a new appointment.

In North Carolina the counties of Carteret, Cra-

In North Carolina the counties of Carteret, Craven, Dublin, Edgecembe, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Pitt, Wayne, Wilson, Bertie, Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Curritack, Dare, Gates, Halifax, Hyde, Parkford, Martin, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquinans, Tyrrel, Washington, Franklin, Johnson, Nash, Wake, Warreu, Eladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, Robeson and Sampson, Deretofore comprising the IId Dustrict, and part of the IVth District, are constituted one district under the name of the IVth District, with Isaac J. Young, Collector of the present IVth District, as Collector, The counties of Alamance, Caswell, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Person, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Surrey, Chatham, Grauville, Orange, Stokes, Surrey, Chatham, Granville, Orange, Anson, Montgomery, Moore, Richmend and Harley, comprising the Vth and part of the IVth District, are constituted one district to be known as the Vth, with William H. Wheeler as Collector, This

is a new appointment.

The foregoing list includes all the changes that have been made in the present collection districts.

PURCHASERS OF MEXICAN REAL ESTATE. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The Federal Constitution of Mexico provides that all foreigners who acquire real estate in the Republic of Mexico are held by such act to be citizens thereof unless at the time of making the purchase they declare their intention of retaining their nationality. Without this reservation it isstated no certificate of matriculation will be issued in their favor from the Mexican Foreign Office.

Recently Mr. Morgan, the United States Minister, pade suplication for such a certificate in behalf of an American citizen in Maxico, but the certificate was refused on the ground that he had purchased a piece of property at Mazatlan without properly reserving his American citizenship. It is also held by the Mexican Government that in case a matriculated clitzen of the United States purchases real estate in Mexico he becomes a citizen of that Republic should be fail to estipulate his nationality at the time of the purchase, and would thus, if forced into the military service of that country, be debarred from the right of claiming the protection of the United States Government.

A REMARKABLE CASE FROM CHICAGO. Washington, June 25 .- Some time ago the matter of its claim against A. C. Hesing, of Chicago, and some others, on account of certain old whiskey cases. The original judgment against these persons was for \$80,000 and they offered to compromise for \$2,250. Mr. Michaelis, also of Chicago, however, w.ote the Secretary of the Treasury offering \$10,000 for the judgment, and placed that amount on deposit in Chicago as an evidence of good faith. He sent here the certificate of the deposit, which was made subject to his own erder. Solicitor Raynor, of the Treasury Department, has written Micasaelis and, without accepting or declining his offer, laforms him that before the Government can enterist his proposition he must deposit the \$10,000 subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the provisions of the law.

OFFERS OF COMPROMISE REJECTED. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The Solicitor of the Treasury has rejected the offer of compremise in the case of Joseph A. Raumberg, of Dubuque, Iowa, which involved the recovery of arroarages of taxes upon distilled spirits. Judgment for the United States had been given in the sum of \$103,000, and the amount offered in comnise was \$3,000. The Solicitor has also rejected the to pempromise the case of F, H. Smith, surety of J. Smith, an additional paymaster of the Navy, against to independ and been obtained in the sum of \$3,164, anouts offered in compromise was \$500. Emith a paymaster during the War of the Rebellion, and

fell behind in his accounts to the amount of the judg-

CADET ARMY ASSIGNMENTS. Washington, June 25 .- The Secretary of War to-day made public the assignment of the West Point cadets who have just graduated. The list is as

follows: Cerps of Engineers, George A. Zinn, William C. Langfitt, Henry E. Waterman; 1st Cavalry, Gedfrey H. Macdonald; 2d Cavalry, Herbert H, Sarget, Roger B. Boyan; 3d Cavairy, Tyrel R. Rivers, John W. Heard; 4th Cavalry, John M. Neall; 5th Cavairy, Samuel E. Adair; 7th Cavalry, Edwin C. Bullock, George H. Cameron; 8th Marous Boggs, Collector of the present Xith, des- Cavalry, William F. Flynn, Robert J. Duff, Mathew F. iganted as Collector. His office will probably be at Steele; 9th Cavalry, Alfred B. Jackson; 10th Cavalry, Samuel D. Freeman, William E. Shipp, William H. Smith; 24 Artillery, William P. Stone, Willoughby Chillicothe. The IXth and Xth districts are consolidated under the name of the Xth District, with L. F. Kumler, Collector of the present Xth, as Collector. The XVth and XVIIIth are consolidated, to be known as the XVIIIth, with Worthy S. Streator, Collector of the present XVIIIth, as Collector, His officer will probably be at Cleveland.

The Xth and Xith districts of Indiana are consolidated, to be known as the XIth, with Thomas M. Kirknartick, Collector of the present XIth District, as Collector, The 1st and VIIth are consolidated, to be known as the VIIth, with William W. Cartor, Collector of the present VIIth, as Collector, He will probably continue his headquarters at Terre Haute. The IVth and VIIth districts are consolidated under the name of the IVth, with Horace, McKay, Collector of the present VIIth District, as Collector. He will probably have his office at Indianapolis. f a A. Haynes, Louis Astheim; 9th Artillery, William

c. Hancock, Thomas Ridgway, John W. Buckman; 1st
nfantry, Samson L. Faison; 24 Infantry,
Amar Bundy; 3d Infantry, Chaze W. Kennedy;
4th infantry, Charles McQuiston; 5th Infantry Frederick Perkins; 6th Infantry, Charles G. Morron, Elmore F.
Taggart; 7th Infantry, Charles H. Cochran; 9th infantry, Lawrence D. Tyson; 10th Infantry, Isane W. Litzell,
John H. Shallenberger; 12th Infantry, Charles H. Osgood, Harry C. Hale; 14th Infantry, Alfred Hasbrouck,
jr., Henry C. Cabell, ir; 16th Infantry, Walter K. Wright,
George W. Reade; 17th Infantry, Edgar S. Walker; 18th
infantry, Thomas W. Griffith; 22d Infantry, Edwin A.
Roet, Robert D. Walsh, Jacob F. Kreps; 23d Infantry,
Clarence R. Edwards; 25th Infantry, Charles C. Tear.
These cadets all take rank as Second Lieutemants from
June 13, the date of their graduation. They have leave
of absonce until September 30, at which date they will
join the corps or regiments to which they have been assigned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, June 25 .- Rear-Admiral Pierce Crosby reports the following disposition of the vessels of the Asiatic Station under date of Hong Kong, China, May 21: The Richmond was at anchor at Hong Kong in good condition (since reported at Shanghai); the Monocacy was at Hong Kong until April 5, when she started for Swalow. She left that place on April 9, touching at Lamock Islands to communicate with Lieutenant Mahon, who was guarding the wreck of the Ashuelot, and then proceeded to Nagasaki, arriving on April 14 and remaining there during the rest of the month. Her condition was good. The Palos was at Nagasaki until April 4, when she started for Hong Kong and arrived there on April 9. She was in a disabled condition, her hull, machinery and boilers all being disabled.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25, 1883. CHIEF MOSES TO BE CLOTHED .- Chief Moses and his delegation called at the Indian Bureau to-day and asked for clothing. The Commissioner agreed to give it to them.

A CONTRACT AWARDED .- A contract was to-day awarded to the American Photo-Lithographic Company, of New-York, for illustrating the last Patent Office re-port at \$3 50 per page for 5,000 copies. A. E. BOONE NOT TO TE PROSECUTED .- in the Criminal

Court this morning, at the request of Government counsel, Judge Wylle ordered a noile prosequi to be entered in the cases against A. E. Boene, which were of the class known as Star Route straw bond cases. TO BE PERMITTED TO RESIGN.-Ensign F. B. Vinton,

who was court-martialled some time ago on a charge of grunkenness on duty, has formally requested the Navy Department to be allowed to reaign from the service. The Secretary of the Navy will grant the request. PROTECTION OF TRADE-MARK OWNERSHIP.—The agree mant between Italy and the United States made April 1, 1882, regarding the reciprocal protection of the owner-chip of trade-marks, has been confirmed in Italy by royal decree. It is already in operation in this country.

THE COTTON EXPORT QUESTION.

A LETTER FROM MR. DAVID A. WELLS. DEFENCE OF HIS CHARGE THAT THE AMERICAN COTTON TRADE IS SUFFERING BECAUSE OF PRO-TECTION.

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I observe that Mr. Titus Sheard, of Little Falls, N. Y., in a communication to THE PRIBUNE, under date of April 24, calls in question the accuracy of an assertion made by me to Mr. C. E. Ferguson some time since, that we do not export as much manufactured cotton as we did twenty-two years ago, and that the exportation of cotton manufactures was not increasing and as is usual with Protectionists in their arguments and letters, he does not scruple to assume that any error in statements on the part of any advocate of commercial freedom must necessarily be inspired by some had motive and a desire to deceive and break down the industries of the country. But be this latter point as it may, it is not maisrial to the main question involved, which is, To what extent have I made unwarranted as sertions, and so justified Mr. Sheard's denials and harsh

1859 and 119,906 in 1860. Mr. Sheard asks, Why take 1860 as the starting point of comparison, and "not some

years-1861-'65-but also of an additional period of five years, during which latter time the cotton-manufacturing ladustry had certainly again got back to a normal and healthy condition. Commencing then with 1870, the value of the experts of American manufactured cottons will be found, by reference to the official reports, to

have been as follows:		
1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	\$3,787,2821877 3,558,1361878 2,304,3301879 2,947,5281880 3,095,8401881 11,071,8821882 7,722,978	11,438,666 10,853,950 9,891,418 13,571,857

From an examination of the above table it will therefore be seen that the value of the aggregate exports of American manufactured cotton was less in 1880 than it was in 1860, twonty years pravious; and was further more smaller in 1830 than in either of the three years, 1877, 1878 and 1879—immediately preceding; or in other words, the business was then not holding its own, but decreasing. And this was the period which I had in my mind at the time I made the statement which Mr. Sheard calls in question. For the years 1881 and 1882 be official returns show an increase in exports of \$2.717.437, and \$2,369,029, as compared with the exports of the year 1870; and to this extent will confess tayself technically in error and mistaken, and as willing to take any castigation that my Protectionist critics may to take any castigation that my Protectionist critics may see fit to inflict. But on the other hand, as to the real point at issue, and the only one which is of any importance to a student of our National economic policy, namely—Is our domestic extron manufacturing industry, as measured by its ability to compete with foreign competitive producers in torsize markets, relatively stronger or weaker than it was twenty or twenty two years ago—and I mistaken in my possition! Let us see about this.

Comparing 1860 with 1882 we have added 23,000,000 to our population, and have more than doubled our National wealth; and yet with searly half a cent a pound advantage over all competitive nations in the price of the raw material, with no material difference in the wages of our cetten operatives as compared with those of Great Britain, with improved machinery, greatly increased tacilities for transportation, and with eight bundered millions of the world's population still eithed in cotton laboriously and painfully manufactured on hard machiner, we have during this same period only increased our export of cotton fabrics to the petital extent of less than three rollions of yards; or, in other words, the markets of all the world for the product of one of our great natural and staple industries have not been of amount importance to us in the aggregate as have been during that same time the average annual and aggregate domand and consultation in the foreign courten manufactured cottons to the value of \$13,222,3079, we imported under duries rancing from \$1.000 for sale in foreign countries of the population of any one of our third-rate crites or countries. On the other hand, while expecting for sale in foreign cutten the products of foreign cotten manufactured cottons to the value of \$13,222,3079, we imported under duries rancing from \$1.000 for sale in foreign countries to the extent of \$3,53.1292, as compared with an import valuation of similar products in 1860 of \$32,550.024.

Note next, I pray you, the progress male by the co see fit to inflict. But on the other hand, as to the real

England and the cotten supply of this country we | THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON ordially refer him to the following extracts from Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter from Manchester, published in Monday's TRIBUNE.-Ed.

What has the American protective tariff had to do with this migration of part of the cotton trade from Manchester to New-England? I will let English authorities tell the story. Says a writer in

The London Quarterly Review:
The competition of the United States is certainly.
The competition of the United States is certainly real. It has not only virtually deprived us of it real. It has not only virtually deprived us of it real. as with permanent active rivaly in outside markets.

Again:

The American textile manufacturers have not only been loud in their demand for protection, but they have received it in a high degree. They have increased their consumption of cotton under its influence to such an extent that their imports of cotton goods have steadily declined from 227,000,000 in 1860 to 23,000,000 yards in 1881.

On the other hand, American exports of cotton goods reached in 1881 nearly 150,000,000 yards. It has been claimed in some quarters that the export of American cotton goods to Manchester was merely made to "raise money," but this is most explicitly denied by Mr. James Thornely, an Englishman, who visited the United States a few years ago for the express purpose of investigating the matter, and whose report seems an impartial and exceedingly intelligent one. " *

There can be no doubt that the cotton industry in England has reached its height and that Manchester has seen her palmiest days. I have already shown the decline in its population. The American Consul, Colonel Shaw, a close observer and careful statistician, openly says that Manchester has "touched the height of her fame and prosperity." He thinks "the day is not far distant when her decay will become apparent." The fact is, the decay is apparent now. My next letter will be devoted to the condition of the operatives in the industrial quarters of Manchester, and will unfold a state of affairs that Coloniel Shaw himself did not know existed until he accompanied me to the wretched homes of hundreds of operatives. The explanation of the decay is simple enough and unanswerable. With protected barriers to aid them, England's rivals have been making greater progress than England. The consumption of England's goods no longer grows at its oid pace and the population of the centre of the cotton trade remains stationary, while the condition of its operatives in Manchester and Salford grows worse and worse. In 1842 Great Britain consumed about 1,375,000 bales of cotton; the continent of already shown the decline in its popuof its operatives in Manchester and Saiford grows worse and worse. In 1842 Great Britain consumed about 1,375,000 bales of cotton; the continent of Europe only \$16,000 bales; and the United States about 325,000 bales. To-day Great Britain's annual consumption does not greatly exceed 3,000,000 bales; the continent of Europe has increased to an annual consumption of 2,500,000 bales; and the United States to about 1,500,000 bales. Thus under a protective policy the European continent and the United States have increased their annual consumption of cotton from 1,41,000 bales in 1842 to 4,100,000 bales at the present time, while Great Britain has increased from 1,375,000 bales in 1842 to 3,000,000 bales against an increase of 1,825,000 bales against an increase of nearly 3,000,000 bales for the European continent and the United States. Without going into the question as United States. Without going into the question as to whether or not a protective policy benefited England, we have here the important fact that since 1842 the consumption of raw cotton in protective 1842 the consumption of raw cotton in protections countries has grown at a much more rapid rate then it has in free trade England, and that whatever free trade may have gone to benefit England, under the influence of protection other countries have made greater progress. It is therefore safe to assert that foreign competition is at the root of the decline in the cotton trade, and of the decay of and decrease in the population of Manchester.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS ON OHIO.

A WARNING THAT WAS DISREGARDED.

Gentlemen, don't let our enemies put us on defensive, and hide from the public gaze the great sciples of Democracy which are the heart and life-

THE FIRST BOLTER.

Columbus Dispetch to The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Allen G. Thurman, jr., strolled over to the late House, and was shown the paragraph in The Comercial Gazette to the effect that he would scratck Hoad

"That's so," he replied, with emphasis; "I shall not only vote for Foraker, but I shall work for him!"
There is a well-grounded rumor that the old Roman himself will positively not vote for Hoadly.

A SICKLY ATTEMPT AT CHEERFULNESS.

Of course those rock-ribbed "mossbacks" who were so industriously circulating rumors of Roadiy's infidelity. Republicanism, impoularity, etc. prior to the convention, are now trying to wear a smiling face und to appear to accept the result as the best thing that could have been done, but in their heart of hearts they feel and know better. Tury see a defensive campaign stretching out before them, in which they will be compelled to explain and excuse and dray and consone floadly's past political record, and they are sagacious enough to know that such a campaign always ends in defeat.

A SUM IN SIMPLE SUBTRACTION. Governor Hoadly is expected to spend \$200,000, h's annual meome, in persuading Onlo v to deprive the State of \$2,000,000 which ought raised from the liquor-sellers.

MOSSRACKS IN THE DITCH.

From The Cincinnet' Engalrer (bem.)

The young men who went down with General Durbin ward in the remarkably close contest for the Gubernstorial mointains tell into the dirch in splandid Democratic company. They may be proud of their association, either is victory or defeat, with such unquestioned Democrats and incorruptible men as Allen G. Thurman, the "Old Roman" of Olino politics; General Durbin Ward, "the hero of a hundred Democratic battles"; tieneral James B. Steedman, mocher old solder in Democracy as well as in war; Frank Hurd, the brilliant young statesman of the Northwest; John A. McMahou, one of the party bulwarks in this State; Lawrence T. Neal, the man who made the include hattle for Democratic destricts in casting the Butler County vote; T. E. Powell, of Delaware, whose eloquence is a plume in the liberty cap of the people's party; and hoats of Democrats, distinguished and honerable, who were with them, but who gainantly and gracenuly acquiesced in the result. A tower of strength toppied, and many a true Democrat went down in disappointment when Ward fell.

A DEMOCRAT WITH A MEMORY. A DEMOCRAT WITH A MEMORY.
Interview With Ex Senator Armstrong, of Missouri, in The
Chicago Times.

"What will the convention in Ohio do?"

"I am alraid they will nominate Housily. And if they
do, I hope he'll be beaten, hadly beaten. I tell you, we
old Democrats have good memories, and we take very
little stock in a man who has made so good a Kepubhean
record as Headly did up to within a few years. I would
like to see Durbin Ward successful, for he has been a
consistent Democrat all his like."

consistent Democrat all his life."

A KEYNOTE THAT QUAVERS.

From The Insion Heraid (Ind.)

The Democratic keynote in Onio quavers in the air like the uncertain sounds of a bugle at the month of a bungler. There were three distinct usues before the convention, and the resolutions do not clearly avow the convictions and purposes of the party in regard to any of them. Those besies are: A reduction of the taril taxes by the next Congress, the Lixation of saloons in Odio, and a reform in the Civil Service. The Democrats of Ohio have misused a great opportunity. If platforms counted for index in the canvass, they would be beaten, The people prefer definiteness to dodring, even if they do not approve all the views expressed.

HOADLY AND THE " DUTCH."

HOADLY AND THE "DUTCH."

From The Toteds Blade (Rep.)

When Durbin Ward's forty years of unrewarded service to the party were urged and descanted upon, the argument was met and refinted with:
"Hoadly'll catch the Durch, and he's got a bar'l."

When Thurman's iffe-long devotion to the "immortal principles of Jofferson"—is championship of Democracy in season and out of season, in the Senate and on the stump—his Copperhead record and his Kebel prodivities—is going down in the dirt in obedience to the Greenback craze—when all these were summed up with fervid eloquence, the listener caimly replied:
"Yes, I goow. That's all true. But Hoadly'll catch the Dutch, and he's got a bar'l."

And the Thurman boom was tenderly wrapped up in the banner of the Lost Caube and gently laid away to rest, with a botternot tree planted at its head.

When the Geddes boom opened with prayer by a Grand worthy Temphar—who was also a Methodist class-leader—in full regalia, and was accompanied with all the pleasant little amenities of a quarterly conference and a temperance convention combined, this freatness and novelty of the thing captured many for a brief space.

"The party has been famishing for the want of some new racket ever since the Ros Baby died. We've never tried the God and Morality fad. Mebbe that's the sharp thing to do now."

thing to do now."
But it was replied:
"Not this year-s'm' other year. We can turn pious and temperate any time. Wait thi our chances aint so good as they are this year. Now Hoadly sour man. Hoadly's atch the Duten, and he's got a 'bar'l." TWO DEFEATED CANDIDATES IN THE SAME

Prom The Continuati Enquirer (Dem.)

c compliments of Colonel Thomas L., of Kennucky, to General Durbin Ward and will eneral please accept Mr Jones's most profound that I

sympathy I

NOMINATED BY THE LIQUOR LEAGUES.

From The Oberland Lader (Rep.)

It was repeated everywhere among the delegates that if irodiy were nombated the different innor legaces of the State would contribute not less than \$75,000 to the Democratic campaign fand, and that settled the question. The nombateon was bought outright, and will be paid for, and the work of buying votes and corrupting elections in values was will soon begin and corrupting elections in various ways will soon begin by the Democratic managers.

THE TICKET AND THE CATHOLIC DEMOCRATS. Moreich, Conn., June 11, 1883.

[Mr. Wells is careful to confine himself closely to cotton exports. For a broader view of the question and a realization of the effect which American factories baye actually produced upon the cetton trade of

TEE UNION COLLEGE CONTROVERSY. PRESIDENT POTTER'S OPPONENTS STRIVING TO ELECT A TRUSTEE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SCHENECTADY, June 25 .- The meeting of

the Alumni Association of Union College, which is to be held to-morrow, bids fat to be not only the largest out the west exciting and significant one in the history of the inetitution. The election of a trustee, which then takes place, will be the culmination of the long and bitter struggle between the friends and opponents of President Potter. To-night finds both sides confident of The Potterites will present Judge Hooper C. Van

Vorst, of the class of 1839, of New-York, as their candidate, and the anti-Potterites David C. Kobinson, of Elmira, of the class of 1865, and a son of ex-Governor Robinson, as theirs. Mr. Robinson at present is a member of the Board. Exclusive of the ex-officio members the Board stands to-day ten to nine in favor of the president. It happens, however, that one of these ten, ex-Governor Hoffman, is now in Europe, so that in reality there is a tie in the Roard. Mr. Hoffman is expected to return in October. The younger alumni naturally gravitate to Mr. Robinson, who is himself a young man, while most of the older graduates, it is claimed, favor Judge Var Vorst. One fact that is used to beip Judge Van Vorst's candidacy is that he is said to be neutral, that he is neither a Potterite nor an anti-Potterite; but the opponents of the president to offset this argument ask how it happens if Mr. Van Vorst is indeed a neutral candidate that he has the unanimous support of President Potter's friends. A circumstance occurred this afternoon which is being freely and rather heatedly commented upon to-night at the hotels. It indicates how much feeling has been engendered. One of the trustees, the Hon. Judson S. Landon, made the re mark to two or three young gentlemen that in mark to two or three young gentlemen that in case Mr. Robinson was defeated to-morrow Professor Webster need not count upon remaining in the institu-tion. Professor Webster is looked upon as the leader of the anti-Potter forces and this remark of Mr. Landou's naturally is resented by the professor's friends as an at-tempt to intimidate them. I had a few moments' con-versation with President Potter this evening and found him in the best of spirits.

tempt to intiminate them. I had a few moments versation with Presiden Potter this evening and found him in the best of spirits.

"I have no fear of the ultimate result" he said; "I have labored to the extent of my ability for the best interests of the institution, and the course of events is certain to bring that fact out." In the last pampilet which he has issued he says that the history of Union College shows that of those predecessors if Dr. Potter in the presidency who were not soon and chully withdrawn by death from its exacting responsibilities all either resigned early and peremptorily or underwint the humiliation of trial and attempted removal. Dr. Not'r removal during a career of signal progress was sought on the charge of unitrustworthiness. Dr. Hickox, ins successor, was tried on charges of incompletency made by college officers and others.

I also had a brief interview with Protessor Webster, the leader of the opposition. He canned that the president is incompletent and untrustworthy and refers to the fact that the members of the faculty are practically a unit against him, as are a large majority of all the admain who have been in Union College since Dr. Potter became president. He added that whether he continued

alumni who have been in Union Coilege since Dr. Potter became president. He added that whether he continued in the institution or not he should continue to wage a struggle which he regarded as a struggle for the life and prosperity of Union. A professor is removable by a vote of a majority of the trustees.

The class of 1883 had their class exercises this evening. They consisted of an oration by J. V. Adams, a poem by L. J. Emerson, a history of the class by W. W. Heilinger, a prophecy by R. A. Henedict, and a general address by G. O. P. Lansing. The commencement exercises will take place on Wednesday, with the clancellor's address by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn.

PRESENTATION DAY AT YALE. ANNOUNCING THE PRIZES-SENIOR CLASS APPOINT-MENTS.

NEW-HAVEN, June 25 .- For some unac countable reason or other it is always hotter during commencement week than at any other time. Even that much-abused person, the oldest living graduate, cannot remember when he attended a cool or even omfortable commencement. The hot wave dropped in here last Tuesday, and has been hovering around ever since. It makes everybody tired. It was too hot to live yesterday, and to-day isn't much better. It is the real old regulation commencement weather.

At 11 o'clock this morning the graduating class

ormed in line on the campus, and with the assistance of a brass band marched to Battell Chapel to listen to the xercises of what is known as presentation day. The chapel was crowded with students and their lady friends On the platform sat President Porter and members of the corporation. After some music, the class poet, Joseph McKeen Lewis, delivered the class poem. At the oneinsion of the poem the president introduced the orator of the ocension, Fred-rick C. Leonard, of Spring fills, N. Y., who delivered an interesting oration or The Needs of the Young Graduate." The cration was omething entirely different from anything of the kin tellwared here before, and by its novelty and practica ommon sense won for it the entausiastic praces which it

exercises were closed by the following announce aent of prizes:
Sitimum Fellowship is assigned again to Arthur E.
Josiwick, class of 1881.
Douglas Fellowship, Edward T. McLaughlin, class of So. Learned Scholarship for the class of 1882, to F. F. Learned Scholarship for class of 1883, to Samuel B. Berkeley Scholarship for class of 1883, to Edward G.

ack Scholarship for class of 1883, to Carl A. Lewis. Modern Languages Scionarsing for Case Visco. William Frice.

As incombents of the two Focts scholarships which are to be established this week by the corporation, E. H. Moore and E. G. Bourne, both of the class of 1883.

Scott Frize for excellence in German, to Charles G. bernaso, of the senior class.

Colean Ciub Medal, to E. G. Bourne, of the senior class.

Cebenn Ciub Medal, to E. G. Bourne, of the seulor class.

First Senior Mathematical Prize, to E. H. Moore. Second prizes, to E. J. Esselstyn and C. S. Keiser.

The senior class appointments are as follows: Valodictory—E. Moore.

Saturatory—F. W. Kellogg.

High Orations—E. Moore, P. W. Kellogg, Geisthardt, Kendall, Bosworth and Carmait, Loomis and Sherman, Cornwall and Faft, E. Bourne, Grabb, C. Lewis, J. Lewis and Southworth, Price, Carroll, Platner.

Orations—H. Bourne and McLoughtin, Bowers, Johnston, Esselsiyh, Keisey and Nethelou, A. Bowman and H. Britth, Vernon, Dunham and Sattertawaite, Eissel and Dana, H. Fisk and Knowifown, Clark, Jenning, Heiteberg.

Corations—H. Bourne and McLoughin, Bowers, Johnston, Esselsiyn, Keisey and Neitsiton. A. Bowner, ston, Esselsiyn, Keisey and Neitsiton. A. Bowner, and H. Britt, Verhon, Dunkam and Satveriawante, Eissel and Dana, H. Fisk and Knowitown, Clark, Jenings, Helioberg.
Dissertations—Pierpont, Lyford and Read, Carr, Childs and Thacher, A. Sawyer, Reedle, Cornish, Hart and Latham. H. Calboun and Morton, Harrison and Rose, Sackett.
First Disputes—Jackson. Preston, Hoadly, Moffet, Hausey and Houpt. Kermish and Stockwell. Trumbull, Boli-wood and Leonard. Ham.
Second Disputes—Barrico, Havens, Bucl, Fields, Jewell and Sprout. C. S. Foote, F. B. Kellog and Raymond. Nelson and Newton. E. Smith.
First Colloquy—Forcheimer, Parrott, Burpee, Dingley and C. J. Foote. Crane, Chamberlain, A. Fisk and Wayland. Black, R. Sawyer and Husted.
Second Colloquy—D. Paelps, Tan, Deming, Merrill, Lynde, J. Moore and Tacker. Cromwell, Corwith, Hoyt and Loughtridge.
The foreit number of appointments is 100, the largest number ever obstained at Yale. The whole class numbers 149 men, every one of whom will receive his degree.
In the competition for the John A. Porter prize of \$250 for the best English essay, open to the undergradiates of all departments, the first place was to-day awarded to Joan Wurts, of the Law School, who resides at Maywood, W. Va. His subject was "The Anti-Slavery Movement of Related to the Constitution of the United States." The cessay by Philip G. Bartiett, of the Department of Philosophy and the Arts, on the subject, "A Criterion of Extrawaganee in Sinking Cupital," and the cessay by Goorge M. Duncan, of the Drivinity School, on the subject, "Democracy in England," received honerable monthum. There were nine competitors. The histories were then for the Alumni meeting and dinner to-morrow in the other cent of the whole college were assembled to listen to the class histories. The amplitheatrical arrangement of sense and error of the Law School was very briting the surface of Histories were bright and enterted to the constraini

PRIZES AT HAMILTON COLLEGE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CLINTON, N. Y., June 25 .- The seventy-first commencement exercises of Hamilton College opened on Saturday evening with the McKenny contest in declamation. An unusual number of guests are in town this year and the Stone Church was packed to hear the speaking. The prizes were awarded as follows: Junior class-First prize, Robert W. Perkins, of Oxford; second, Clarence M. Paine, of Albany; sophomore class, first prize, George Lawyer, of Middlebury; second, Norman Marsb, of Whitestone; freshman clais, first, William G. Mulligan, of West Winfield; second, Cyrus V. Washburne, of

Oxford. On Sunday morning President Darling deliv

red the baccalsureate serm The address to the graduating class was unusually ten der owing to the death of a member during the year. In the evening Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, of the Western Theological Seminary, delivered an address before the Society of Christian Research on the manliness of faith. The McKenny prize debate, one of the most popular exhibitions of the week, was held this evening. Professor Frank presided. The question debated was: "Is it practicable to apply the principles of Civil Service reform to our system of Service reform to our system of Government. The debaters appointed were Samuel G. Engs, jr., of Brooklyn; Widlam Hoy, of Albany; Norman N. Skinner, of Youngstown; S. Debbage, of Gowego; Edward N. Jones, of Kome; John C. Mead, of Burdett. The Committee of Award gave the first prize to Samuel F. Engs, jr., and the second to John C. Mead.

CLASS DAY AT LAFAYETTE.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISONS. Easton, Penn., June 25 .- At half an hour after 12 o'clock last night a feature of commencement week at Lafayette College not on the official programme took place. It was the cremation of Calculus sophomore class. It was conducted with much ceremony. A parade composed of figures robed in white, some of them representing priests and others guards of the condemned Calculus, was formed and marched through the streets. Returning to the college, the trial, execution and burning of Calculus was executed. Hundreds witnessed the affair.

The scalor technicals—Messrs. Chester, Albright, Carrel, Bassett, Elmer, Brown, George Datesman, Albert Smith and George Swinburne-read their thesis to-day. This afternoon was class day and the following seniors took part in the ceremonies, which were opened seniors took part in the ceremonies, which were opened with prayer by President Cattell; D. S. Seitz, master of coremonies; J. S. Freeman, salutatorian; W. H. Miller, prophet; R. T. Knox, poet; R. W. Miller, historian; C. P. Bassett, memorial oration; C. A. Walker, class crator; R. J. Phipps, presentation orator; O. E. Williams, mastle orator, and F. C. Ottman, valeducorian. There were fully 1,200 people in attendance, and the campus was crowded. This evening the promenade concert given by the seulors came off on the campus. It was a great success.

ORATORICAL CONTEST AT CARLISLE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Carlisle, Penn., June 25 .- The junior conest in oratory for the Pierson prize medals took place his evening before a densely crowded audience in the Opera House. After prayer by Bishon Boarman the programme was carried out. E. E. ligenfritz, of New-York, poke on "The Demands of the Age Upon Young Men"; spoke on "The Feminance of the Age Upon Found and R. Liucoln Johns, of Washington, discussed "The Rich and the Poer"; R. T. Boswell, of Philadelphia, described the "Philauthropist"; W.M. Frost, of Hazlston, made an oration on "Progress"; and H. L. Bender, of York, spoke on "Succession."

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT. BURLINGTON, Vt., June 25 .- The commence-ment exercises of the University of Vermont took place this afternoon. Professor Samuel G. Brown repeated his address on "George P. Marsh," recently delivered a Dartmenth. This evening the commencement of the medical department took place, when seventy students were graduated. To-morrow the statue of Lafayette will be unveiled and the new building dedicated.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. It would be difficult for any room to look such prettier than did the Study Hail in the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville yesterday afterneon, on the occasion of the prize-giving to the students of the academy. The hall itself is a large objoing room lighted by large traceried windows, with the walls painted in a cool French gray. It was lavishly decopainted in a cool French gray. It was lavishly decorated with flowers and green leaves. Tail palma alternated with large bouquets of bright blossoms and masses of ferns and india-rubber plants. Tail gilt harps, with two grand planos, were stationed in the centre of the half bown either side ran four long users of chafts in which were seated near y 200 girls, of all ages from eight to eighteen, and all dressed in white mushin and white satin. At the upper end of the room was a raised data, on which sat Archbishop Corrigan surrounded by some forty Roman Catholic elergymen. The ceremonies opened with a short French operetta, "Leaprit et le cour," in which Miss Cramer, who has a rich contralto voice, took the leading part, supported by Misses Anna Moore, Rosalle Didier and Marie Marcommier. This was followed by performances on the harp and plano by various students, and then the prize-giving commenced. The first medals were awarded to Misses Bessie Tuela, Enriquetta de Satrustegni and Mary Cramer, three new graduates, round each of whom the Archolshop twisted a graduates, round each of whom the Archolshop twisted a graduates according to order of merit and each received a troad line sam. Then the order of merit and each received a bright sam of blue, pink or green, so that the room looked prettier than ever. Then came further awards of wreaths of many-colored flowers, and lastly the heaps of handsomely bound looks which had been piled up upon a side table were distributed. Among those on the dats with Archbishop Corrigan were Bishop Contoy, Bahop Walsh, Monsignor Preston and Fathers Merdick, Daly and Hewett.

and Hewett THE ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS. The twenty-fourth annual commencement of the Academy of the Holy Cross was celebrated yester-day afternoon at Chickering Hall. Four grand and two upright planes stood upon the stage, which was decated with flowers. The attendance was large, the audi ence retaining their sents to the end of the long The principal feature was a drama

entitled the "Halls of Science," in which more than twenty young ladies took part.

Honors of the first degree for deportment and fatthful observance of school rules were awarded to Anna Mellor, Mary Helmessey, Mary Purcell, Mary Potter, Mary Pitzpatriek, Mary Madden, Mary Kelley, Mary Forde, Mary Golding, Magne Davis, Magdaiene McSbane, Anna Gonnaud, Mary Kencham, Albe Costelly, Anna Purcell, Margnert Forde, Rebecca Issae and Virginia Leonard. The Misses Hennessey, Cotter and Kelley having completed their course of studies were awarded each a gold medal and a laurel wreath. Miss Hennessey also look the first prize for instrumental music nou mathematics. The account prize for instrumental music presented by

REWARDS AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER. New College Hall, Sixteenth-st., was last night resplendent with flags and floral devices in honor of the thirty-third commencement of the College of St. Francis Xavier. Archbishop Corrigan, Monsignor Pres-

Francis Xavier. Archivistop corrugal, stossguler free-ton and the Rev. Fathers Dealey and Frisbee were among those present. Medals, prizes and certificates were distributed to students of the college. Brief val-dictory addresses were delivered by most of the medal-lists, after which the frishop of Newark and Archbishop. orrigan exported them to upheld their chosen faith in manner worthy of the Saint whose name the institu-COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

The forty-fourth annual commencement of St. Peter's Academy took place yesterday afternoon in the basement of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Barclay-st. The Rev. Father McGeon presided. The exergises included singing, music, tableaus, recitations etc. The graduates were Miss A. Moore, Miss Kate A. McGuire and Miss Maggie O'Counell. The prizes in the first, second and third classes were awarded to Miss Mattle Williams, Miss Martha Dillon and Miss Agues

Mattle Williams, Mass Martina Dinou and sines Aguer Kearney.
The trustees of the College of the City of New-York will meet on Thursday night in the Academy of Music prior to the college commencement to confer on forty-four graduates their respective degrees.
The prize speaking of the College of the City of New York took place at Chickering Hall last evening. The declamations were given by students chosen by lot from each of the three upper classes. The committee of award, consisting of Charles H. Tenax, Delano C. Calvin and Hoses C. Perkins, will announce its decision on commencement day.

Hosea C. Perkirs, whi manded and the graduating class of mencement day.

The class-day exercises of the graduating class of Manhattan College were held on the lawn in front of the college building yesterday afternoon. At the commencement at the Academy of Music to-morrow afternoon, Archbishop Corrigan whilpreside and the Rev. Augustin Hewitt will deliver the address to the graduating class. A meeting of the alumni will be held before the com-

THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS' TABLEAUS.

The Grand Opera Honse was fairly filled last The Grand Opera House was fairly filled last night, the occasion being a series of Revolutionary tableaus given by the Continental Guards of New-Orleans. What the spectators lacked in number they made up in enthusiasm. Some of the New-York regimental companies were present. There had been a report that Companies A and C of the 71st Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York, had been ordered to meet the Continental Guards on their arrival yesterday from New-Haven, but had refused. Later Colonel Vose had pronounced the report false. Colonel Vose, on the first arrival of the Continental Guards from New-Orleans, a fortinght ago, apologized for not then furnishing an escort as the regiment was about to proceed to camp.

Frank Farrell, manager of the Continental Guards, said to a Tribune reporter last night that nothing had been arranged then and no correspondence had subsequently passed between him and Colonel Vose on the subject. The Guards had too many friends among the Seventy-first not to know that if word

on the subject. The Guards had too many friends amour the Seventy-first not to know that if word had been sent an escort would have been gladly furnished. Mr. Farrell regretted that any such unlucky report had been circulated. He said that the Guards had had so much marching at Boston, Hartford and New-Haven that they were rather glad the Seventy-first had relieved them of the necessity of a repetition of the same in New-York.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELERS.

Among the arrivals by the steamer Spain yesterday were: P. Stevens, Miss Stevens, the Rev. Wm. Willan, W. J. Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Helroyd, Mr. and Mrs. F. Valentine, the Rev. P. Graham, Madame Dopont, General George W. Gile, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McLachlin, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth and C. O. Blonkquist,

Among the passengers who will sail by the steamer Wisconsin to day are: Henry Delong, Mrs. Delong, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hall, the Rev. William McNulty, the Rev. Mr. Cuskry, the Rev. Eucoh Franks, the Rev. W. Boyd, the Rev. R. fl. Milne, the Rev. Joseph Mahns, John Barry, M. P. and S. S. Caldwell. THE COURTS.

THE HALLET KILBOURN CASE. SENATOR VOORHEES CRITICISES THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The case of fiallet Kilbourn against ex Sergeant-at-Arms John G. Thompson-the famous suit for damages for the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Kilbourn on account of his refusal to produce his books and private papers to the Congressional committee investigating the so-called real estate pool-came up before Justica Cox in the Circuit Court o-day on a motion for a continuance. Senator Voorhees and Enoch Totten appeared for the complainant, and District-Attorney Corkhill for the defendant. Senator Voorhees commented very sharply upon a letter from the Attorney-General, which was the basis of the application for a continuance.

"In this letter," said Mr. Voorhees, "the Attorney-

General asks for delay, for the reason that he has no

money at this time to hire special counsel to attend to the Government business. This case was at one time a

case full of grave legal questions; it is now one of the sim-

plest cases that can be tried in a court of justice. If I

had a law student in my office twenty-one years of age

who could not intelligently try this case, I would let him

go to planting corn for a living. Yet here we have the Attorney-General of the United States asking it to be postponed until the Treasury is replenished to employ special counsel. This question of the employment of pecial counsel is attracting some attention in this country, and it might attract a little more. The Department of Justice is an organized body of lawyers, consisting of an Attorney-General and seventeen assistant Attorney-Generals, any one of whom is liable to the order of the Attorney-General at any rooment, and the payoil amounts to \$59,000 a year for a sistant Attornoy-Generals. Seventeen of them and the Attorney-General make eighteen legal officers in the employ of the Gov-ernment, to whom the people pay \$67,000 a year, and my word for it, that there are a dozen of those distinguished gentlemen this day who are not loing two full hours work in the twenty-four, any one of whom could be detailed to come here. Add to these eighteen distinguished gentlemen, headed by the Attorney-General drawing out of the Treasury \$67,000, the District-Attorney, who gets \$6,000, and two assistants well paid, making a pay-roit to attend to this case of twenty-one gentlemen, drawing out of the Treasury about \$89,000 a year, and I am brought here time and time again to be met with this objection, that this corps of twenty-one men cannot furnish one, two, or three, or one-hall dozen to try this case; but it must go over in order for the public Treasury to be repienished and to be drawn on to employ special counsel. I am weary of it, and the people are weary of it. The first duty of a Government is to protect its citizens, and it is a decided question by the highest tribuind of the Government, that Hallet Kilbourn has been wronged, illegally imprisoned, oppressed, his fortunes and health broken. For seven years be has been pursuing his rights, and it is not decent for the Government to interpose an obstacle to the course of justice at this late day on the pretence that there is not force enough in the employ of the Government and not money enough paid to get gentlemen to come forward and try the case.

District-Attorney Corkhill stated that he had been employed as attorney by Mr. Teonspeon foriginally; that it was ascertained in a subsequent investigation that there had been a law passed by Congress providing thas cases against public officers for damages alleged to have been inflicted in the discharge of their official duty should be under the direction of the Attorney-General a letter from Mr. Thompson progenially; that there had been a law passed by Congress providing that cases against public officers for damages alleged to have been inflicted in the discharge of their official duty should be under the direction of the Autorney-General a letter from Mr. Thompson, requesting that Judge Shelhabarger in addition to Mr. Corkhill. Upon ascertaining this fact Mr. Corkhill presented to the Autorney-General a letter from Mr. Thompson, requesting that Judge Shelhabarger guished gentlemen, headed by the Attorney-General irawing out of the Treasury \$67,000, the District-Attor-

MR. STOKES'S CONDUCT AND TALK. INTERESTING TESTIMONY GIVEN BY MRS. STOKES'S SISTER, MRS. POND.

The Stokes will contest was continued yesterday before Surrogate Rollins. The first witness was Henry Bergh, who said he had known Mr. Stokes for many years. He often saw Mr. Stokes at the meeting of the directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but never noticed any failure of mind or trrationality in him.

Mrs. Harriet Poud, the daughter of the late Anson G. Paelps and the sister of Mrs. James Stokes, said she had known Mr. Stokes from childhood and had seen him constantly up to the time when he went to Orange in 1881. She often saw Mr. Stokes in Newport in 1880. He talked upon the current topics as other people did. The witness gave one evening a sort of family party. Mr. Dodge told an old story, which all had often heard before, and Mr. Stokes showed that he was amused at Mr. Dodge's repetition. Mr. Stokes was in excellent spirits throughout the evening. The next day he called on the witness and dwelt upon the pleasant nature of the gathering on the previous evening. The witness said she always thought that Mr. Stokes's eyes were unusually bright, clear and quick. He was always the first to recognize his friends on the street. He often comhad met when driving. He was greatly alarmed when

mented afterward on the appearance of the answer had met when driving. He was greatly alarmed when his wife was taken sick. He did not want her to go to Lenox to see her daughter, Mrs. Daie, but Mrs. Stokes thought it was her duty to do so. During Mrs. Stokes last tilness in New-York Mr. Stokes usually allowed the witness to see his wife when she called, but he cantioned her not to talk much with Mrs. Stokes. He did not like any one to see Mrs. Stokes without her permission.

After his wife's death Mr. Stokes was much distressed. His appearance and conduct were what might have been expected in the case of one who had not with such a loss. The witness said that Mr. Stokes had a good memory. On one occasion he said that his wife might have still been living if she had not given so much of her time and strength to the poor and infortunate and nerself. The witness spoke of a discussion which had once taken place between her and Mr. Dale about a sermon which they had heard. Mr. Stokes is thenet to the discussion, and when Mr. Dale went out he remarked that Mr. Dale thought he knew everything, but he (Mr. Stokes in regard to the health of his daughter, Mrs. Dale. He replied: "Harriet, they say she is better, but I say she can't live. I tell you any one who has been given up by thirteen doctors can't live. She may get temporary changes, but she can't live; it is in possible." The hearing will be continued to-day.

HOW MRS. JONES DESERTED MR. JONES. William G. Jones began some time ago a dirorce suit against his wife, Lulu V. He also began proeedings to obtain the custody of his child, but before the papers could be served on Mrs. Jones she went to Texas, where she obtained a decree of absolute divorce from Mr. Jones on the ground of crue and inhuman treatment. Justice Lawrence decided yesterday that Mrs. Jones night be permitted to put in a supplemental answer in the suit in this State, in which she sets up the diverce btained by her in Texas. Mr. Jones in his affidavit, ised to oppose the motion to allow Mrs. Jones to set up the Texas divorce, says that after his wife had deserted him several times and been taken back again, she finally eft him in April, 1879. At the very time when he " was left him in April, 1879. At the very time when he was fondly indulging in the hope of much and long-to-becontinued happiness with his wife and child and his little family, and was passing a most happy evening surrounded by his family and peace, plenty and apparent content, a note was handed to him requesting him to call at the office of the attorney to arrange with him for an amicable separation and divorce. He was shocked, wounded and grieved, and utterly dumfounded. He called upon his wife, whom he loved, and with whom and his child he was and had been so happy, to explain such unnecountable and strange treatment, but that she refused to do. Tuen he went to see the attorney. The night was dark and storney. It was raining and was then between 10 and 11 o'clock. When he returned he found his wife fled, his child gone, his home broken up and nothing to him left but gloom and wrotchedness and despair. His wife had descreed him without cause, without a word, without feeling, and most cruelly alamdoued him to loneliness and misery; and ever since from that and and unhallowed hour he has been deprived of the comfort and solace of his wife, who should have been loving and beautiful, and of the prattle and tender caress of his only child upon whom he has ever doted." fondly indulging in the hope of much and long-to-be-

ELEVATED RAILWAY LIFIGATION.

Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday decided that the temporary injunction which had been granted in favor of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company restraining the other elevated railway companies from doing any acts under the amended leases, must be vacated upon the giving of a

amended leases, must be vacated upon the giving of bond of indemnity. The decision is based upon the recent amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, Justice Lawrence yesterday desired the motion recently made in behalf of the Manhattan Railway Company for an order permitting it to pay into court the reuts due the Actropolitan Company, the money to remain in court until the suits or damages now pending against the latter company should have been decided.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY STOCK. The suit brought by Peter Marié and others

against Commodore Garrison to [recover \$4,000,000 of Missouri Pacific stock was continued yesterday before Professor Theodore Dwight, referee, in the office of Henry L. Clinton, at No. 115 Broadway. The crossexamination of General Clinton B. Fisk was resu examination of General Children B. Fas and Missouri Pacific when under lease to the Atlantic and Pacific when under lease to the Atlantic and Pacific was handed to Mr. Fisk "to refresh his memory." A great many objections were made by plaintiffs' counsel on the ground of this being secondary evidence. The objections were sustained, the witness being confined to his personal observations and remembrance. The statement